## GENERAL SECRETARIAT

**Passes Orders on the proposals of Mr. E. C. Kent for the extension of Cashewnut Cultivation in the State.**

READ—

Government Order No. R. 30-32—L. R. 453-31-2, dated 2nd July 1932, sanctioning the grant of 690 acres of disafforested area from the Govardhanagiri State Forest in Nagavalli Village of Sagar Taluk to Mr. Ramalu for cashewnut cultivation.

2. Government Order No. R. 1233-36—L. R. 75-32-2, dated 30th August 1932, sanctioning the grant of 49 acres 9 guntas of assessed waste in the above village to Mr. Gerald V. D'Souza for cashewnut cultivation.

3. Letter dated 26th April 1934, from Mr. E. C. Kent, Doddengooda Estate in Mudgere Taluk, suggesting that the waste lands in the State may with advantage be planted with cashewnut trees.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 4686—33-34, dated 6th September 1934, from the Revenue Commissioner on the subject.

ORDER No. R. 1691-96—L. R. 327-33-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD—4TH OCTOBER 1934.

In his letter read above, Mr. Kent brings to notice that a very valuable trade is carried on in nuts from the cashewnut tree on the West Coast and that the tree is systematically cultivated on an extensive scale there. He considers that the tree may with advantage be planted largely on waste grass lands in Mysore at very little expense and adds that, if his proposal commends itself to Government, he is prepared to open out 1,000 acres of any of the large waste lands near Kadur, Arsikere, Hassan or Tumkur and demonstrate the successful planting of the area with this tree.

2. The Revenue Commissioner who was requested to examine the above proposal in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Director of Agriculture has now submitted his report in the matter together with the views of the Agricultural Development Committee before whom the subject was placed for consideration.

3. From a perusal of the above report, it is seen that an attempt was made a few years ago in the Revenue Department to interest private enterprise in the cultivation of the cashewnut but it proved a complete failure. Six persons (nearly all of whom were natives of South Canara) were given lands near Nagavalli in Sagar Taluk on concessional terms for the purpose. But none of them took serious interest in the matter and the grants of land had to be cancelled.

4. The concessions now allowed to private individuals for the planting of cashewnut are the following :—

(i) grant of land free of upset price, recovering only malki value; and

(ii) charging no assessment for eight years, one-fourth assessment in the ninth year, half assessment in the 10th year, three-fourths assessment in the 11th year, and full assessment from the 12th year and thereafter.

5. The Revenue Commissioner considers that these concessions are sufficiently liberal and may be given to all persons who may be desirous of taking up earnestly the cultivation of cashewnut. Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner in this view.

6. As regards the other directions in which the cultivation of cashewnut could be popularized, the Revenue Commissioner brings to notice that the possibilities of successful cultivation of this plant have been sufficiently demonstrated by the Forest Department. The planting of this tree is said to have been carried on by this Department on a small scale for the past 25 years in Talkad, Chamundy Hills, etc., and its cultivation on a larger scale is said to have been taken up by the Department from last year in all the Districts. Government desire that the Forest Department should continue to plant up available land under its control in a systematic manner in future.

7. The Revenue Commissioner also suggests that Village Panchayets may be encouraged to grow cashewnut on gomal and kharab lands with the assurance that the plants will be the property of the Panchayet and will not be included in Government *amarayi*, the seeds required for planting being supplied free. Government are pleased to approve of this suggestion and request the Revenue Commissioner to issue suitable instructions on the subject directing the Revenue Officers to interest themselves in encouraging the Panchayets to include this useful activity in their programme of work for the improvement of the village.

8. One other suggestion put forward by the Revenue Commissioner for the encouragement of cashewnut cultivation is that the Agricultural Department might be asked to plant these trees on Amrit Mahal Kavals and also demonstrate the cultivation of the plant to the neighbouring raiyats by planting the same on a few acres in each of the experimental farms. The Director of Agriculture is requested to report how far he could give effect to this suggestion, and take suitable action to encourage the cultivation of this plant as much as possible.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
*Secretary to Government,*
*General Department.*

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**Sanctions the *ad interim* proposals of the Agricultural Relief Committee *re* the grant of Takavi Loan.**

READ—

Government Order No. R. 302-73—L. R. 221-33, dated the 20th July 1934 appointing a Committee to advise Government as to the measures of agricultural relief to be adopted during the present period of depression.

2. Letter No. C. 308—34-35, dated the 13th September 1934 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore who is the Chairman of the Committee referred to above seeking sanction to certain proposals of the Committee for the grant of takavi loans to agriculturists.

ORDER NO. R. 34-43—L. R. 221-33, DATED CAMP MYSORE, THE 16—17TH OCTOBER 1934.

Pending submission of their final recommendations, the Committee appointed in the order read above request sanction as an urgent measure of relief, to the following proposals for the grant of takavi loans for purposes of cultivation:—

(1) That the Deputy Commissioners may be instructed to grant takavi loans liberally under the rules to all agriculturists (including Shikmidars, Mulgenidars, etc.,) who have transferable and saleable interests in the land.

(2) That in the case of those agriculturists (e. g., tenants) who may not have any saleable interest in land, such loans may be granted with the consent of the owner of the land if he offers the land as collateral security.

(3) That instructions may be issued to the local officers to dispose of applications for loans promptly within two or three months;

(4) That the rate of ordinary interest on takavi loans may be reduced to 4 per cent per annum for a period of two years; and

(5) That the budget provision under Takavi Loans may be increased to the extent necessary, the allotment being raised to one lakh of rupees immediately.

Government are pleased to sanction the recommendations of the Committee generally subject to the following conditions:—

(i) In the case of grant of loans to Shikmidars, Mulgenidars, etc., care should be taken to see that their right, title and interest in the land on the date of the grant of loan are sufficient security for the loan. In cases of doubt, collateral security should also be invariably obtained.

(ii) As regards the grant of loan to tenants, etc., who have no saleable interest in the land mere consent of the owner to the grant of the loan is not enough. He should also offer his land as security for the loan and the loan should be granted on the joint liability of the tenant and the landlord making both personally liable for the loan, in addition to the security of the land.

(iii) The maximum amount of loan to be granted to each individual should not exceed Rs. 100.

(iv) The scheme will be in force tentatively for one year.

As there is already a provision of Rs. 80,000 in the current year's budget under "Takavi Loans," a demand for a supplemental grant of Rs. 20,000 to make up the one lakh required for the purpose will be placed before the Legislative Council at its next meeting.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
*Secretary to Government,*
*General Department.*

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**Reviews the Administration Report on the working of the Survey Department for the year 1933-34.**

READ—

Letter No. 22, dated the 4th September 1934, from the Director of Land Records, Survey and Settlement in Mysore, submitting the report on the working of the Department of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, for the year ending 30th June 1934.

ORDER No. R. 1799-808—L. S. 15-34-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH OCTOBER 1934.

1. Recorded.

2. *Administrative changes.*—The post of Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey was abolished and the separate post of Superintendent of Revenue Survey which had been suspended as a measure of retrenchment from 9th July 1931 was revived with effect from 7th July 1933. Mr. G. B. Heblikar, B.A., LL.B., was appointed to this post and he remained in charge of the Department throughout the rest of the year. *Rajasevasakta* Mr. S. Hiriannaiya, M.A., B.L., who, as Revenue Commissioner, was *Ex-officio* Superintendent retired from service from that date. Orders have since issued changing the designation of the Department from "Department of Revenue Survey and Settlements" to "Department of Land Records, Survey and Settlements" and that of the Head of the Department from "Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements" to "Director of Land Records, Survey and Settlements."

3. The following were some of the important measures sanctioned during the year :—

(1) The Record of Rights fees were reduced from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per Hissa and certain other concessions were shown to the occupants and other right holders in the shape of reduction of fees and recovery of the same in instalments.

(2) Phod work in selected Hoblis was ordered to be entrusted to Revenue Inspectors with a view to its being taken over completely by the Revenue Department in course of time.

(3) The preparation and compilation of Record of Rights and Index of Land Registers from the commencement up to the issue of the Record of Rights final notification was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Department of Land Records.

(4) The introduction of the Record of Rights was ordered in alienated villages along with their survey and settlement.

(5) The Land Record system of maintaining the Survey Records was introduced with a view to embody all the changes as they are made by the Revenue Department.

(6) The classes of officials variously known as Mojinidars, Fieldmen, Classers, etc., were designated as "Surveyors" and officials known as Nimtandars, Testors, Surveyors, District Surveyors, etc., were designated as "Supervisors."

(7) Sanction was accorded to the printing of maps at a local Photo Zinco Press and to their reproduction by a special process. A new feature was introduced in the printing of Taluk Maps by directing the insertion of names of villages of adjoining British Taluks for convenience of reference.

4. Field Work done in Inam and Government Villages :—

(1) Survey and classification work in Inam villages was done in respect of 5,848 survey numbers comprising an area of 9,590 acres, 35 guntas as against 5,663 numbers comprising an area of 9,460 acres, 17 guntas in the previous year.

(2) The total number of darkhast phods and other records disposed of by the Surveyors in Government villages was 11,259 as against 9,661 in the previous year. The details of phod and measurement work turned out during the year under review and the previous year are as shown below:—

| | *Number of Villages.* | *Number Measured.* | *Area.* A. | g. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 ... | ... 4,573 | 18,160 | 79,116 | 13 |
| 1932-33 ... | ... 4,150 | 15,198 | 65,729 | 9 |

The Record of Rights parties were also entrusted with Land Records work in some select areas in addition to their legitimate work.

(3) Classification of lands sub-divided was carried out in respect of 16,383 numbers distributed over 2,750 villages comprising an area of 72,954 acres as against 11,082 numbers of an area of 52,282 acres in the previous year.

(4) The Land Records staff attached to the taluks detected 287 cases of encroachments covering an area of 265 acres, 10 guntas and representing an approximate assessment of Rs. 313-10-6 against 619 cases comprising an area of 480 acres, 19 guntas with an assessment of Rs. 674-11-0 in the year previous. The decrease is said to be due to the fact that the Amildars are not now allowed to utilise the services of the Surveyors for takrar takthas and other cases of a similar nature and that in the previous year, as many as 399 cases in 46 villages of the Arsikere Taluk were dealt with by the Department under orders of Government.

(5) The inspection of boundary marks of survey numbers phoded was carried out in respect of 15,185 numbers situated in 2,723 villages as against 9,661 numbers in 1,969 villages in the previous year.

(6) Tests of survey numbers measured and classed by Surveyors were conducted both by the District Survey Officers and Supervisors. Re-test of the Supervisors' test work was also conducted by District Survey Officers.

It is unsatisfactory to note that the prescribed percentage of tests was not done in the Tumkur, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts. The officers concerned should be instructed to show better progress in this direction in the current year.

5. *Percentage of field work and non-field work.*—While Shimoga and Hassan have minimised the number of non-field days in spite of their being partly comprised of malnad tracts, it is unsatisfactory to note that all the other districts have shown an increase under non-field days as compared with the previous year. It is hoped that the instructions issued by the Director to the officers concerned to take particular care to see that non-field days are reduced to a minimum will have the desired effect.

6. *Remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs.*—Proposals for the decennial revision of Potgi in 1,068 villages in 13 Taluks and Sub-Taluks and of the biennial revision in 65 villages in 3 Taluks were sanctioned and given effect to during the year. Remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogs in 8 Inam villages was sanctioned and given effect to.

7. *Inams.*—The total number of land Inams resumed during the year was 66, resulting in a decrease of about Rs. 256-5-0 in the revenue under Inam and an increase in land revenue proper by about Rs. 604. Nine village service Inams of an aggregate of 32 acres were granted afresh while 7 such Inams of an extent of 33 acres were resumed to Government.

8. *Maps.*—During the year, maps of 373 villages were prepared as against 344 in the previous year. In addition to the above, maps of 142 villages were printed by Photo Zinco Process. The total survey numbers dealt with was 72,039. The printing of original maps of 302 villages and re-survey maps of 4 villages was attended to during the year. Changes and corrections made in the Durasti Records were duly incorporated in three sets of printed copies of the concerned maps of 1,599 villages. Copies of maps of the Malvalli Taluk were printed in the Litho Press of the Department. The tour map of the Kolar District and the Provincial map of Mysore and maps of certain other Districts and Taluks were also under preparation. The total amount realised by the sale of maps was Rs. 1,254-12-0. The total number of maps supplied free of cost to other Departments was 4,491 and the estimated cost was Rs. 5,639.

9. *Record of Rights Scheme.*—Hissa Survey, Field and Tapasni work was in progress in 23 Taluks. The number of Hissas measured during the field season and those checked during the monsoon Tapasni season were 3,78,171 and 3,09,792, respectively, as against 2,92,791 and 3,14,847 in the previous year. In the Chitaldrug District, the Record of Rights work during the mutation stage is being done

by the Land Record Surveyors as an experimental measure. It is stated that the experiment will be tried in a few more taluks and the result reported to Government. It is expected that the work done by this method is done quickly and more economically than if Records of Rights Surveyors are deputed for this work.

10. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Director toured 102 days in the year and inspected all the District Survey Offices and took tests and re-tests of field work by the District Survey Officers, Supervisors, and Surveyors in all the Districts. Almost all the District Survey Officers toured for more than 160 days during the year inspecting the field work done by the field staff attached to both Land Records and Record of Rights.

11. The total cost of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,68,000 as against Rs. 1,41,602. It is not clear whether this includes the cost of the survey staff appointed in connection with the Record of Rights Scheme. The expenditure on account of the Record of Rights Scheme may also be included in the future reports.

12. The Government are glad to note that there was on the whole a substantial improvement in the outturn of work in the Department. Increased attention should be paid by the Director and the District Survey Officers to the systematic test inspection of the work of the establishments subordinate to them.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
*Secretary to Government,*
*General Department.*

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**Reduces the limit fixed for the issue of a Remittance Transfer Receipt from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50 in the case of land revenue and casses payable in another district and prescribes the premia to be recovered.**

READ—

Letter No. App. 771—33-34, dated 3rd July 1934, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore forwarding, with his opinion, an application received from Mr. S. Narayana Rao, Retired Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore, in the matter of reducing the minimum limit prescribed for the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50 in the case of land revenue and cesses payable in a different district.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. Loans 143, dated 15th August 1934, from the Comptroller to Government stating that the recommendations of the Revenue Commissioner may be approved.

ORDER No. R. 1809-19—R. M. 3-34-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10—11TH OCTOBER 1934.

The minimum limit now fixed in Rule 3 (a) of Article 175 of the Mysore Civil Account Code, Volume I, for the issue of a Remittance Transfer Receipt on account of land revenue and cesses payable in another district is Rs. 150. The Revenue Commissioner recommends in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts that this limit may be reduced to Rs. 50 so that absentee landowners may take greater advantage of the concession. Government are pleased to sanction this recommendation and to prescribe the following rates of premia to be recovered in the case of remittances between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For sums exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| For sums exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 150 ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Necessary Agenda and Corrigenda slip to the Mysore Civil Account Code will be issued separately.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
*Secretary to Government,*
*General Department.*